

## CONGRESS.

## Abstract of the More Important Proceedings of Both Houses.

TUESDAY, JAN. 16.

In the Senate, Mr. Hoar spoke against the President's Hawaiian policy.

Senator Gray (Del., D.) and Senator Daniel (Va., D.) replied to Mr. Hoar's address. Senator Gallinger delivered a protection speech, and then the Federal elections repeal bill was taken up, and Senator Palmer (Ill., D.) addressed the Senate. He declared himself in favor of State sovereignty, and said that the Republican dogma that the people needed the supervision of the centralized power of the Federal Government in the exercise of the elective franchise is a dogma of despotism.

The bill went over. In Committee of the Whole in the House of Representatives, Mr. Richardson (Tenn., D.) in the chair, various amendments to the tariff bill were offered by Mr. Wilson (W. Va.), and adopted by the House after desultory discussion.

Trouble began to brew when an amendment was offered reducing the tariff on preserved or condensed milk from 20 per cent. ad valorem to a specific duty of two cents per pound. Mr. Marvin, who represents a dairy district in New York, offered an amendment to increase the duty to 10 cents per pound. This precipitated a debate in which Payne (N. Y., R.), Hopkins (Ill., R.), Curtis (N. Y., R.), Northway (Ohio, R.), and other Republicans participated.

The Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means then offered an amendment postponing until July 1, 1895, for the free-will schedule to take effect, and until Dec. 1, 1894, for the free-will manufacturers schedule to take effect. This brought forth the liveliest debate of the day, in which Mr. Woodcock (Mich., D.), Mr. Montgomery (Ky., D.), Mr. Bland (Mo., D.), and other Democrats took part, while Mr. Blair (N. H., R.), Mr. McMahon (Pa., R.), and other Republicans also participated.

At the night session Messrs. Arnold (Mo., D.), McAdams (Tenn., D.), and Ellis (Ore., R.) addressed the House, and at 10 o'clock the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17.

In the Senate, the Civil Service law and the way it is administered came up for discussion.

Senator Hoar (Mass., R.) addressed the Senate on the subject of reformation of the Civil Service. He said that he was opposed to the extension of the Civil Service, and characterized the whole business as a political lummox.

Senator Allen (Neb., R.) spoke in favor of the law. He said that the Civil Service law was a good thing, and that it was necessary to have a Civil Service law.

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existing laws with any legal authority to issue or sell bonds or any other interest-bearing obligations of the Government, and that such bonds or obligations would be null and void.

He gave notice that he would on next Thursday address the Senate on the resolution.

The bill appropriating \$500,000 for a monument to Gen. John A. Macdonald, and on which a vote and nay vote quorum appeared. When one was secured, Senator Morgan (Ala., D.) took the floor. "We cannot afford," he said, "to borrow money at 5 per cent. to build monuments, and yet that is the thing we are doing."

A long passage-at-arms, mostly personal, in relation to each gentleman, on the steel-rail question, took place between Mr. Dalzell and Mr. Tom Johnson.

Chairman Wilson made an earnest appeal to the Democratic members not to adopt the Johnson amendment. He wanted to draw the fangs of the steel-rail serpent, but he did not want to injure the industry.

Mr. Cannon (Ill.) went into the history of the steel-rail manufacture in this country, which was established in 1807. He wanted a tariff on steel rails that would leave a sufficient margin of profit to those who were engaged in the business, or who might hereafter enter it.

Mr. Wagner (Pa.) said he was just as much opposed to pools as anyone could be, and if he believed that Mr. Johnson was correct in his assertion that the Republican party was a party of trusts, he would not belong to it, but he did not believe in pulling down the entire house to get rid of an unsound tenant.

Mr. Dunn (N. J.) spoke briefly in opposition to the Johnson amendment.

Mr. Hopkins (Ill.) offered an amendment to the bill, and Senator Berry (Ark., D.) opposed it. The vote was then taken on the Johnson amendment, and it was lost, on a vote by tellers 72 yeas, 72 nays.

Mr. Henderson (Iowa) offered an amendment to the agricultural schedule of the Wilson bill the corresponding schedule of the McKinley law.

Reference had been made to the Republican policy of protection as a fraud and a robbery, and to the beneficiaries of that policy as "robber barons"; but, he asserted, vigorously, "there is not a particle of evidence to support the statement. But if we are robbers, we rob Americans for the benefit of Americans, while the purpose of the Democratic party is to rob all Americans for the benefit of everybody outside of America."

Mr. Hale said: "A member of the Committee on Appropriations promised that the appropriation would be made for this thing was provided for at the present session."

The Senate adjourned after further consideration of routine business.

In the House, consideration of the tariff bill was suspended to read the President's Hawaiian message transmitting the memorial of natives for the restoration of the Queen, and other Hawaiian correspondence yesterday.

Senator Walthall (Tex., R.) addressed the Senate on the subject of reformation of the Civil Service. He said that he was opposed to the extension of the Civil Service, and characterized the whole business as a political lummox.

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FRIDAY, JAN. 19.

In the House, an agreement was entered into whereby three hours, immediately after the House goes into Committee of the Whole, next Monday, will be given to debate on the sugar schedule, and the vote will then be taken on any amendments which may be offered.

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block plates were introduced in the original bill, and that his amendment was offered by authority of the majority of the committee.

After debate his amendment was adopted.

Mr. Hopkins (Ill.) offered an amendment to substitute the McKinley rate of duty on stockings in the Wilson schedule.

At the conclusion of Mr. Hopkins's remarks a vote was taken, and the amendment was rejected.

Mr. Hitt (Ill.), formerly Assistant Secretary of State, was accorded the floor, and offered the amendment to the steel-rail question that when foreign countries place a duty on American coal they shall be required to pay a similar duty for the entry of their coal into this country.

He made a strong speech in favor of his amendment. The amendment was laid on the table for consideration on Tuesday.

At the evening session Representative Tallant (S. C., D.) spoke in favor of the tariff bill, and was followed by Representative C. W. Stone (Pa., R.) in opposition.

Representative Boatner (La., D.) censured the Ways and Means Committee for reporting a bill which he asserted saved so much of the protective policy.

Representative Strong (Ohio, R.) spoke in opposition to the bill, and said Representative Wheeler (Ill., R.), after which the House adjourned.

MONDAY, JAN. 22.

In the Senate, Mr. Sherman presented several petitions from Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic on the subject of the flag over the Capitol at Washington, and said that he desired to be understood as opposing the subject which he wished to correct. It seemed to be supposed that there was some unreasonable discrimination made against the flag, but he was informed that the same flag was now floating over the Capitol as had floated over it since the formation of our Government. There was one over the House, one over the Senate, and one over the Supreme Court, when these bodies were in session. A bill had been introduced in the last Congress to have the flag floating every day over the east and west fronts of the Capitol, but that bill had failed to pass, and no appropriation had been made for the purpose.

As it seemed to be a matter of sentiment, and as the flag was kept floating over all the other public buildings of Washington from morning till night, he hoped that some appropriation would be made at the present session to carry out the same general plan.

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## DOGS OF WAR.

## Military Canines That Are Not the Creation of Poetic Imagination.

FOR MANY YEARS PAST EXPERI-

ments have been made in various European countries to test the training of dogs for different services in the field—such as keeping watch, giving warning of ambushes, carrying messages, and even conveying ammunition during a battle.

Germany, France, Austria, Russia and Italy, with Bosnia and Herzegovina, are so well satisfied with the results as to permanently adopt the use of such canines as helpers. Specially trained dogs of the Scotch breed, and short-haired sporting-dogs, appear most suitable, while the German like the poodle and terriers, the French like the grey Pomeranians, which learn

road by various tempting distractions. For this reason the dogs work best at night as letter-carriers, especially as their peculiar equipment of collar and pouch make them rather conspicuous in daylight. However, their speed generally saves them from capture, besides some of the animals being so large and fierce that anyone would think twice about stopping them with hostile intentions when there was no M. Pasteur within reach as security for their bites.

In scouting operations special precautions are needed with the dogs, as the nature of the country makes their task more difficult. At the word of command the dogs must scour the neighborhood and bring their power of scent into requisition. Sporting dogs and kindred breeds are specially suited to this work, but there is always the danger that their sporting instincts may tempt them away from their military duties.

During the French military operations at Tours in 1890 competitions were instituted between racing dogs, carrier pigeons, horsemen, bicyclists, and tricyclists. The pigeons completed a given distance in the shortest time, 5.50; the riders took 7.57; the dogs, 8.8; the bicyclists, 9.1; and the tricyclists 10.40. On the same occasion messengers were made with dogs carrying ammunition. It was found that a large mountain or